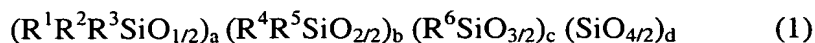


**IN THE CLAIMS:**

1. (Currently Amended) An active energy ray-curable organopolysiloxane resin composition comprising:

(A) 100 parts by weight of an epoxy-containing organopolysiloxane resin represented by the following siloxane unit formula (1):



[[()]]where  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ , and  $R^6$  are organic groups selected from univalent aliphatic hydrocarbon groups with 1 to 6 carbon atoms, univalent aromatic hydrocarbon groups with 6 to 10 carbon atoms, and epoxy-containing univalent hydrocarbon groups, wherein in one molecule the siloxane units with epoxy-containing univalent hydrocarbon groups constitute 2 to 50 mole%, the univalent aromatic hydrocarbon groups with 6 to 10 carbon atoms constitute more than 15 mole% of all organic groups, and where the following conditions are ~~satisfies~~ satisfied:  $a+b+c+d=1$ ; “a” on average satisfies the following condition[[(:)]];  $0 \leq a < 0.4$ ; “b” on average satisfies the following condition[[(:)]];  $0 < b < 0.5$ ; “c” on average satisfies the following condition[[(:)]];  $0 < c < 1$ ; “d” on average satisfies the following condition;  $0 \leq d < 0.4$ ; and “b” and “c” are bound by the following condition[[(:)]];  $0.01 \leq b/c \leq 0.3$ [[()]];

(B) 0.05 to 20 parts by weight of a photopolymerization initiator; and

(C) 0 to 5000 parts by weight of an organic solvent.

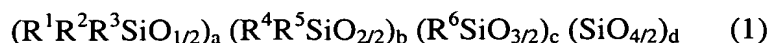
2. (Original) The active energy ray-curable organopolysiloxane resin composition according to Claim 1 for use as a cured body in the form of a film.

3. (Original) The active energy ray-curable organopolysiloxane resin composition according to Claim 1 for use as a light-transmitting component.

4. (Original) The active energy ray-curable organopolysiloxane resin composition according to Claim 3 wherein said light-transmitting component is an optical waveguide.

5. (Currently Amended) ~~[[An]]~~ The active energy ray-curable organopolysiloxane resin composition according to ~~any of Claims from 1 to 4~~ Claim 1, wherein said active-energy rays are ultraviolet rays.

6. (Currently Amended) A light-transmitting component obtained by curing (A) an epoxy-containing organopolysiloxane resin represented by the following siloxane unit formula (1):



[[()]]where  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ , and  $R^6$  are organic groups selected from univalent aliphatic hydrocarbon groups with 1 to 6 carbon atoms, univalent aromatic hydrocarbon groups with 6 to 10 carbon atoms, and epoxy-containing univalent hydrocarbon groups, wherein in one molecule the siloxane units with epoxy-containing univalent hydrocarbon groups constitute 2 to 50 mole%, the univalent aromatic hydrocarbon groups with 6 to 10 carbon atoms constitute more than 15 mole% of all organic groups, and where the following conditions are satisfied:  $a+b+c+d=1$ ; “a” on average satisfies the following condition[[(:)];  $0 \leq a < 0.4$ ; “b” on average satisfies the following condition[[(:)];  $0 < b < 0.5$ ; “c” on average satisfies the following condition[[(:)];  $0 < c < 1$ ; “d” on average satisfies the following condition;  $0 \leq d < 0.4$ ; and “b” and “c” are bound by the following condition[[(:)];  $0.01 \leq b/c \leq 0.3$ [[()]] under effect of irradiation with active energy rays in the presence of (B) a photopolymerization initiator [[()]]where component (B) is used in an amount of 0.05 to 20 parts by weight for each 100 parts by weight of component (A)[[()]].

7. (Original) The light-transmitting component according to Claim 6, wherein said light-transmitting component is an optical waveguide.

8. (Original) The light-transmitting component according to Claim 6, wherein said optical waveguide is made in the form of a film.

9. (Original) The light-transmitting component according to Claim 6, wherein said active-energy rays are ultraviolet rays.

10. (Original) A method of manufacturing a light-transmitting component, comprising the steps of: applying the active energy ray-curable organopolysiloxane resin composition of Claim 1 onto a substrate; and curing the applied composition by irradiating it with active-energy rays.

11. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing an optical waveguide, comprising the steps of: 1) forming a lower cladding layer by applying [[an]] the active energy ray-curable organopolysiloxane resin composition of Claim 1 onto a substrate and by curing the applied material by irradiating it with active-energy rays; 2) forming a core layer by applying [[said]] the active energy ray-curable organopolysiloxane resin composition of Claim 1 ~~(however, the refractive index of the cured body is greater than the refractive index of the cladding layer)~~ onto [[said]] the lower cladding layer and by curing the applied layer by irradiating it with active energy rays; ~~if necessary~~ optionally, processing [[said]] the core layer into a desired shape; and 3) forming an upper cladding layer by applying ~~said active energy rays-curable~~ the active energy ray-curable organopolysiloxane resin composition of Claim 1 onto [[said]] the core layer, ~~or onto said core layer of a desired shape and said lower cladding layer,~~ and curing the applied material by irradiating it with active-energy rays.